



Dave Freudenthal
Governor



The musical name, "Wyoming," was used by J.M. Ashley of Ohio, who, as early as 1865, introduced a bill to Congress to provide a "temporary government for the territory of Wyoming." It was to be formed from portions of the Dakota, Utah and Idaho territories. The bill was referred to a committee where it rested until 1868. During debate on the bill in the U.S. Senate in 1868, other possible names were suggested, such as Cheyenne, Shoshoni, Arapaho, Sioux, Platte, Big Horn, Yellowstone, Sweetwater and Lincoln. "Wyoming" was already commonly used and remained the popular choice.

The name Wyoming was adopted from two Delaware Indian words, MECHEWEAMI-ING. To the Indians it meant "at the big plains," or "on the great plain," certainly appropriate for Wyoming.

Capital.	Cheyenne
Nickname.	Big Wyoming, Equality State, Cowboy State
Motto.	"Equal Rights"
Admitted To Union.	July 10, 1890-44th State
Size.	97,914 square miles, 9th largest state
Highest Point.	Gannett Peak, 13,804 feet
Lowest Point.	3,100 feet Belle Fourche River

Average Annual Precipitation. **14.5 inches**
Population (**2000 Census**). **493,782**

David D. Freudenthal

Thirty-first Governor of the State of Wyoming



Dave Freudenthal was born in Thermopolis in 1950, the seventh of eight children. He grew up on the family farm, north of town. He earned money for college by working construction during the summers. His jobs included building tanks as a member of the National Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Blacksmiths Union.

After graduating from Amherst (Massachusetts) College in 1973, he permanently returned to Wyoming to take a position as an economist for the Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development. Governor Ed Herschler appointed him State Planning Coordinator in 1975. As a graduate of the University Of Wyoming College Of Law, Dave opened his own one-man law office in Cheyenne in 1980. The office grew into a general practice firm, representing individuals and businesses. In 1994 he was appointed United States Attorney for Wyoming, a position he held until May 2001.

Over the years, Dave actively participated in a wide variety of civic activities. Among other things, he has been Chairman of the Greater Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce; a founding director of the Wyoming Student Loan Corporation; a member of the Education Policy Implementation Council; a member of the state Economic Development and Stabilization Board; a member of the Laramie County Community Action Board; and a lay reader and Vestryperson in his church.

Dave and his wife Nancy have four children.

Nancy Freudenthal

First Lady

Nancy was born in Cody, Wyoming on February 5, 1954, and is a partner in the Cheyenne Office of Davis & Cannon. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree with honors and J.D. also with honors both from the University of Wyoming. She was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in 1980 and took a position with Governor Ed Herschler as his attorney for intergovernmental affairs. Nancy remained in that position for eight years under Governor Herschler and two years under Governor Mike Sullivan. During her time with Governor Herschler, Nancy served as the governor's representative on numerous boards, worked extensively with the legislature, taught at the UW College of Law, and served in an acting capacity as the Administrator of the Department of Environmental Quality, Land Quality Division, the agency that regulates mining in the state of Wyoming. In 1989 Nancy was appointed by Governor Sullivan to the Wyoming Tax Commission and State Board of Equalization, where she served as Chairman for a six year term. Since joining Davis & Cannon in the fall of 1995, Nancy



has handled a wide variety of matters including complex mineral tax litigation, environmental and natural resource disputes, public utility law, oil and gas litigation, employment litigation, and commercial transactions. Her litigation experience is at both the trial and appellate levels. Nancy is admitted to practice in the U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming, and she is a member of the American Bar Association, Wyoming State Bar, Wyoming Supreme Court Registry of Mediators, and Alumni of National Judicial College. Nancy is married to David D. Freudenthal and has four children.

Duties of the Governor of Wyoming

The Governor of Wyoming is often called the leader of our state. This means that he or she is elected to be the official representative for all of us in matters concerning our state. Sometimes the Governor goes to Washington, D.C. to represent our state. The Governor makes many difficult decisions about what will be best for Wyoming. The Governor's Salary is mandated by statute and is 105,000.00 per year.

It is too hard for a Governor to know the best answers for every question on every subject, so he has advisors who study certain ideas and programs. The Governor meets with these advisors often to hear what they have learned. This is one of the ways the Governor decides the solutions to problems in the state. These advisors direct the daily activities of 40 groups, or agencies, that each have special work to do. The two largest groups are the Wyoming State Department of Health and the Wyoming State Department of Education.

Another important part of the work of the Governor is to meet with many people from many places. He listens to their ideas and these visits help him to make decisions. Sometimes these people come to the Governor's office to talk with him, but the Governor sometimes goes out to visit different communities.

Since the money that is spent on important needs in the state is decided by the Legislature, the Governor does not really have the final choice on how to spend it. But he thinks carefully about how the money should be spent, and gives these ideas to the Legislature by preparing an annual budget.

The Governor cannot make laws, but meets with the legislators many times a month to hear their ideas for Wyoming. He explains his ideas to the legislators, too. Together they try to work out the very best laws that would make Wyoming a better state. When the Legislature votes to make an idea into law, the Governor can sign it. If he does not believe that a law is a good one, the Governor can veto or reject it.

The Governor appoints dozens of people from throughout the state to committees to help decide answers to all kinds of Wyoming problems. He also appoints some people who work directly within state government. The Governor's advisors help to decide upon the best candidates for the positions.

The leader of our state also signs many important documents and papers. He often agrees to honor a special group by signing a document that gives that group special notice. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the Wyoming Army and Air National Guard. He also oversees the Wyoming Emergency Management Agency which helps the people in Wyoming when they experience natural disasters or other threats.

Fun Facts about...

Governor Freudenthal

Wyoming

High School Activities:

- Band (Clarinet)
- Debate
- President of Student Government

Favorite past times:

- Restoring old wagons
- Restoring air stream trailers
- Reading
- Hunting

Favorite Book:

- Servant Leadership-
Robert K. Greenleaf

Favorite Leaders:

- Harry S. Truman
- Abraham Lincoln

Favorite Vacation Spot:

- Mountains

Favorite Part about Wyoming:

- People
- Wide open spaces

Favorite Recipe:

- First Lady, Nancy Freudenthal's
scaloped potatoes and ham

Favorite Cookie:

- Snickerdoodles

Pets' Names:

- Ginger ~ Cat
- Jewell ~ Dog

Colleges Attended:

- Amherst College (Massachusetts)
- University of Wyoming Law School

College Major:

- Economics



The JCPenney stores were started in Kemmerer, WY.

The first Dude Ranch in Wyoming was the Eaton Ranch, near Wolf, WY. The Eaton's also came up with the term "dude".

The Horse on the Wyoming license plate has a name, "Old Steamboat". It is named after a bronc that could not be ridden.

Wyoming has the lowest population of all 50 United States.

Wyoming had the nation's first woman justice of the peace (Ester Hobart Morris, in 1870).

Wyoming has the nation's first woman elected to a public office (Estelle R. Meyer).

Two-thirds of the world's pronghorn antelope population lives within a 300-mile radius of Casper, Wyoming.

The first Cheyenne Frontier Days was held in September, 1897.

Wyoming was the first state to have a county public library.

The Wyoming State Flag, designed by Mrs. A.C. Keyes of Casper (formerly Miss Verna Keyes of Buffalo), was adopted by the fourteenth legislature on January 31, 1917.



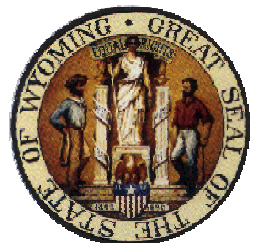
- RED BORDER:** Represents the red man who was here before the white man, also the blood of the pioneers shed in giving their lives to claim the soil.
- BLUE AREA:** Symbolic of the blue skies in Wyoming and represents our mountains.
- WHITE:** Stands for purity and uprightness.
- BISON:** Was once the monarch of the plains, the seal was placed on him to represent the custom branding.

The Great Seal of Wyoming is the heart of the flag. On the bison, once the monarch of the plains, is the seal representing the custom of branding. The colors of the State Flag are the same as those of the National Flag. The red border represents the Indian; also the blood of the pioneers who gave their lives reclaiming the soil. White is the emblem of purity and uprightness over Wyoming. Blue, the color of the sky and mountains, is symbolic of fidelity, justice and virility.

The Great Seal

The Great Seal of the State of Wyoming was adopted by the second legislature in 1893, revised by the sixteenth legislature in 1921.

The two dates on the Great Seal, 1869 and 1890 commemorate the organization of the Territorial government and Wyoming's admission to the Union. The draped figure in the center holds a staff from which flows a banner bearing the words, "Equal Rights," and symbolizes the political status women have always enjoyed in Wyoming. The male figures typify the livestock and mining industries of the state. The number 44 on the five-pointed star signifies that Wyoming was the 44th state admitted to the Union. On top of the pillars rest lamps from which burn the Light of Knowledge. Scrolls encircling the two pillars bear the words, Oil, Mines, Livestock, and Grain, four of Wyoming's major industries.



WYOMING'S BUCKING HORSE AND RIDER



The Bucking Horse and Rider (BH&R) is a federal and state registered trademark of the State of Wyoming. The BH&R trademark boasts a rich tradition, for both the State of Wyoming and the University of Wyoming; a tradition which spans nearly one hundred years. The BH&R was first used during World War I after being designed by First Sergeant George N. Ostrom of E Battery, 3rd Battalion, 148th Field of Artillery Regiment, AEF. Members of the Wyoming National Air Guard in France and Germany wore this emblem on their uniforms. It was later used for identification on gun trails, helmets, and other equipment. The BH&R was known as a symbol of pride and a reminder of home. The BH&R symbol is believed to come from the legendary rodeo horse called "Steamboat," the horse that couldn't be ridden. It is unknown as to who the rider on the BH&R symbol is patterned after.

This image has become an icon for the entire state and is fast becoming a valuable commercial image in Wyoming and across the United States. People far and wide have come to associate this image with the State of Wyoming and the University of Wyoming.

Because of increasing commercial demands for this trademark, the State of Wyoming and the University of Wyoming have consolidated efforts to protect, preserve and promote the tradition and integrity of the bucking horse and rider trademark on behalf of the entire State. The BH&R is a federally and state registered trademark of the State of Wyoming. A licensing arrangement provides the most efficient and feasible vehicle to ensure that the trademark is protected from misuse or infringement, and that its ownership is rightfully retained by Wyoming, for the people of Wyoming.

WYOMING'S LICENSE PLATE



In 1935, Secretary Hunt proposed the legislation which permitted the Secretary of State to make changes to the license plate design as was deemed necessary to combat the problem of wide-spread counterfeiting of Wyoming's license plate.

Therefore, Secretary Hunt (later Governor and United States Senator) commissioned Mr. Allen T. True of Littleton, Colorado to "put to paper" his concept for a new license plate design which included the famous "Bucking Horse and Rider."

In 1936, Wyoming's unique license plates containing the BH&R made their debut.

During that same year, the state obtained a copyright for the mark.

STATE CAPITOL-CHEYENNE



Wyoming's State Capitol-a classically designed building of Corinthian architecture resembling the National Capitol in Washington D.C.-is located in the heart of Cheyenne. The Ninth Territorial Legislative Assembly authorized the construction of the building in 1886, and on May 18, 1887, the cornerstone was laid.

Flagstone for the building's foundation was quarried near Fort Collins, Colorado, 45 miles south of Cheyenne, while sandstone from quarries near Rawlins, Wyoming, was used in the construction of the upper floors. Additional wings on each side of the original structure were completed in 1890 and the final two wings were finished in 1917. The interior is finished in cherry, oak and butternut woods. The original cost and the two later additions totaled \$389,569.13. The murals in the Senate and House chambers were painted by Allen T. True. They depict industry, pioneer life, law and transportation. The ceiling of each chamber is stained glass with the State Seal in the center.

State Flower



Indian Paintbrush

Adopted: January 31, 1917

State Mammal



Bison

Adopted: February 23, 1985

State Bird



Meadowlark

Adopted: February 5, 1927

State Tree



Plains Cottonwood

Adopted: February 1, 1947

Amended: 1961

State Gemstone



Jade

Adopted: January 25, 1967

State Fish



Cutthroat Trout

Adopted: February 18, 1987

State Reptile



Horned Toad

Adopted: February 18, 1993

State Dinosaur



Triceratops

Adopted: March 18, 1994

WYOMING STATE SONG

Adopted: February 15, 1955

Lyric by C.E. Winter

Music by G.E. Knapp

I

In the far and mighty West,
Where the crimson sun seeks rest,
There's a growing splendid State that lies above,
On the breast of this great land;
Where the massive Rockies stand,
There's Wyoming young and strong, the State I love!

Chorus

Wyoming, Wyoming! Land of the sunlight clear!
Wyoming, Wyoming! Land that we hold so dear!
Wyoming, Wyoming! Precious art thou and thine!
Wyoming, Wyoming! Beloved State of mine!

II

In the flowers wild and sweet,
Colors rare and perfumes meet;
There's the columbine so pure, the daisy too,
Wild the rose and red it springs,
White the button and its rings,
Thou art loyal for they're red and white and blue,

III

Where thy peaks with crowned head,
Rising till the sky they wed,
Sit like snow queens ruling wood and stream and plain;
'Neath thy granite bases deep,
'Neath thy bosom's broadened sweep,
Lie the riches that have gained and brought thee fame.



IV

Other treasures thou dost hold,
Men and women thou dost mould,
True and earnest are the lives that thou dost raise,
Strengthen thy children though dost teach,
Nature's truth thou givest to each,
Free and noble are thy workings and thy ways.

V

In the nation's banner free
There's one star that has for me
A radiance pure and splendor like the sun;
Mine it is, Wyoming's star,
Home it leads me near or far;
O Wyoming! All my heart and love you've won!



WYOMING'S EQUALITY HERITAGE

Wyoming is also known as the "Equality State" because of the rights women have traditionally enjoyed here. Wyoming women were the first in the nation to vote, serve on juries and hold public office.

In 1869, Wyoming's territorial legislature became the first government in the world to grant "female suffrage" by enacting a bill granting Wyoming women the right to vote. The act was signed into law on December 10 of that year by Governor A.J. Campbell.

Less than three months after the signing of that act, on February 17, 1870, the "Mother of Women Suffrage in Wyoming"-Ester Hobart Morris of South Pass City-became the first woman ever to be appointed a justice of the peace. Laramie was also the site for the first equal suffrage vote cast in the nation by a woman- Mrs. Louisa Swain on September 6, 1870.

In 1894, Estelle Reel (Mrs. Cort F. Meyer) became one of the first women in the United States elected to a state office, that of Wyoming State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In 1924, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross was the first elected woman governor to take office in the United States. She took office on January 5, 1925, 20 days before "Ma" Ferguson of Texas (elected on the same day) took office. Mrs. Ross went on to become the first woman to be appointed Director of the United States Mint-a position she held for 20 years, from 1933 to 1953. In 1991, women held three of the state's five top elective positions and a total of 23 women hold seats in the Wyoming Legislature, three in the Senate and 20 in the House.



STATEHOOD

Talk of statehood for Wyoming began as early as 1869 after the organization of Wyoming Territory in that year. The road to statehood, however, did not begin until 1888 when the Territorial Assembly sent Congress a petition for admission into the Union. Bills were introduced in both houses of Congress, but did not pass.

Though no legislation passed Congress enabling Wyoming to follow the steps that lead to statehood, Governor Francis E. Warren and others decided to continue as if an "enabling act" had passed. On July 8, 1889, Wyoming Territory held an election of delegates to Wyoming's one and only Constitutional Convention. Forty-nine men gathered in Cheyenne during September, 1889, and wrote the constitution. The voters approved the document November 5, 1889, by a vote of 6,272 to 1,923.

Bills for Wyoming statehood were introduced in both the U.S. Senate and House in December, 1889. The House passed the bill March 27, 1890. President Benjamin Harrison signed Wyoming's statehood bill, making Wyoming the 44th state.

WYOMING'S ECONOMY

Components of Wyoming's economy differ significantly from those of other states. The mineral extraction industry and the travel and tourism sector are the main drivers behind Wyoming's economy. Unlike other states, Wyoming does not possess an individual or corporate income tax. The Federal government owns 50% of its landmass, while 6% is controlled by the state. Total taxable values of mining production in Wyoming for 2001 was over \$6.7 billion. The tourism industry accounts for over \$1 billion in revenue for the state.



In 2002 over six million people visited Wyoming's national parks and monuments. The key tourist attractions in Wyoming include Grand Teton National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Devil's Tower National Monument, and Fossil Butte National Monument. Each year Yellowstone National Park receives three million visitors.

Wyoming's unemployment rate for 2002 was approximately 4.2%, which was significantly lower than the national average of 5.8%. In 2000 gross state product (GSP), which is the value of goods and services produced in the state, was \$19,294 (millions of dollars). Per capita income (PCI) for Wyoming in 2002 was \$30,753.

Historically, agriculture has been an important component of Wyoming's economic identity. Its overall importance to the performance of Wyoming's economy has waned. However, it is still an essential part of Wyoming's culture and lifestyle. In 2001 the total value of agricultural production in Wyoming was \$898.5 million. The main agricultural commodities produced in Wyoming include livestock (beef), hay, sugar beets, grain (wheat and barley), and wool. Over 91% of land in Wyoming is classified as rural.

WYOMING MINERAL PRODUCTION

Wyoming's mineral commodities include coal, natural gas, coal bed methane, crude oil, and trona. Wyoming ranks highest in mining employment in the U.S. In fiscal year 2002 Wyoming collected over \$48 million in sales taxes from the mining industry.

Coal: Wyoming produced 373.2 million short tons of coal in 2002. The state is the number one producer of coal in the U.S. Coal is mainly used to produce electricity. Wyoming possesses a reserve of 68.7 billion tons of coal.

Natural Gas: In 2002 natural gas production was 1,746.2 billion cubic feet. Wyoming ranks 5th nationwide for natural gas production. The major markets for natural gas include industrial, commercial, and domestic heating.

Coal Bed Methane (CBM): The boom for CBM began in the mid-1990's. CBM is characterized as methane gas that is extracted from Wyoming's coal bed seams. It is another means of natural gas production. There has been substantial CBM production the Powder River Basin. In 2002 the CBM production yield was 327.5 billion cubic feet.

Crude Oil: Production of Wyoming crude oil in 2002 was 54.7 million barrels. The state is ranked 7th among producers of oil in the U.S. Petroleum is most often used as a motor fuel, but it also utilized in the manufacturing of plastics, paints, and synthetic rubber.

Trona: Wyoming possesses the largest known reserve of trona in the world. Trona is used for glass manufacturing, paper, soaps, baking soda, water softeners, and pharmaceuticals. In 2002 Wyoming produced 17.3 million short tons of trona.

WYOMING WILDLIFE

Wyoming is the center of the continent's pronghorn antelope herd and boasts the largest antelope population of any state or province. Wyoming is also the home of the world's largest single elk herd. Mule deer are found in every county and white-tailed deer inhabit the Black Hills area. Moose are found in the northwestern part of the state. There is also a small population of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the northern portions of the state. Bear, another Wyoming game animal, is seldom seen except in Yellowstone Park.



Cottontails and jackrabbits abound in Wyoming's wide open spaces along with coyotes, bobcats and a variety of fur-bearing animals.

The sage grouse is Wyoming's most plentiful and widely distributed native game bird. It is found in every county. Several other species of grouse inhabit the mountains of the state. Pheasants, chukar, Hungarian partridge and wild turkeys abound. Many species of waterfowl including ducks, geese and the rare trumpeter and whistler swans are found in Wyoming.

Wyoming has twenty-two species of game fish, including six kinds of trout that find the clear and cold streams and lakes to their liking-rainbow, brook, cutthroat, brown, golden and Mackinaw. The world's record California golden trout was caught in Wyoming's Cook Lake in 1948 (the fish measured 28 inches long, weighed 11 lbs. 4 oz. and was landed by C.S. Read of Omaha, Nebraska). Bass, walleye, crappie, perch, sauger, ling, channel catfish and bluegill are found in the warm water lakes. Fishing success is generally high and Wyoming has been called a fisherman's paradise.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

The University of Wyoming, established in 1886 by the Territorial Legislature, has an impressive record of progress. As Wyoming's only four year institution of higher education, it is a center of learning, culture, research and service. Enrollment for the fall semester of 1988 was 12,658. Students are from every county in the state, other states and foreign countries.

More than 100 programs of study are offered by the seven colleges-Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Industry, Education, Law, Engineering and Health Sciences. Graduate study and summer school programs are also available. Educational opportunities and other public services are extended to all parts of the state by the School of Extended Studies and Public Service and the Agricultural Extension Service. Research projects contribute to economic and social progress in Wyoming. Buildings of colorful native stone in a setting of spacious lawns and gardens against a backdrop of rugged mountain peaks make the campus at Laramie one of the most beautiful in the nation.



COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Seven community or 'junior colleges provide educational opportunities in various parts of the state-Laramie County Community College, Cheyenne; Casper College, Casper; Northwest College, Powell; Sheridan College, Sheridan; Eastern Wyoming College, Torrington; Western Wyoming Community College, Rock Springs; and Central Wyoming College, Riverton. With the University, they provide academic courses at the freshman and sophomore levels, terminal, vocational and general education programs, and adult education programs in the local communities.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public education is directed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an elected state official. Educational policies are set by the State Board of Education, a nine-member board appointed by the Governor. The Constitution prohibits the state from establishing curriculum and text book selections; these are the prerogatives of local school boards. School figures, fall, 1983: 100,965 students in public schools, approximately 2,663 in non-public schools, 480 in Indian schools, 1,036 in pre-school development centers, and 270 in the university school; 49 school districts with 154 elementary schools, 63 junior high or middle schools and 73 secondary schools.



The Wyoming School for the Deaf in Casper, operated by the State Department of Education, serves approximately 44 students either at the Deaf School or in public schools of the state. Many students attending the school in Casper are residents of other communities who are housed in private residences in Casper during the school year.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Wyoming is located in the Rocky Mountain section of the western United States. It is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah, Idaho and Montana. Wyoming is one of three states entirely bounded by straight lines. It is the ninth largest state in the United States containing 97,914 square miles and is made up of 23 counties. From the north border to the south border it is 276 miles; from the east to the west border, 375 miles.



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Great Plains meet the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming. The state is a great plateau broken by a number of important mountain ranges. In the northwest are the Absaroka, the Owl Creek, Wyoming, Gros Ventre, Wind River and the Teton ranges. In the north central are the Big Horns; in the northeast, the Black Hills; and in the southern portion of Wyoming, the Laramie, Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre ranges.

The Continental Divide cuts through Wyoming from the northwest to the south central border. Rivers east of the Divide drain into the Missouri River Basin and eventually the Atlantic Ocean. They are the Platte, Wind, Big Horn and the Yellowstone rivers. The Snake River in northwest Wyoming eventually drains into the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean, as does the Green River through the Colorado River Basin.

CLIMATE

Wyoming has the second highest mean elevation in the United States at 6,700 feet above sea level. The climate is semiarid, but because of its topographical diversity, it is also varied. Annual precipitation varies from as little as five inches to as much as 45 inches a year, some in the form of rain and some in snow.

Because of its elevation, Wyoming has a relatively cool climate. Above the 6,000 foot level the temperature rarely exceeds 100 F. Summer nights are almost invariably cool, though daytime readings may be quite high. Away from the mountains, low July temperatures range from 50 to 60 F.

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Yellowstone National Park-The world's first and foremost national park. Two contrasting elements have combined to produce this area of natural wonders; a land born in the fires of thundering volcanoes and since sculptured by glacial ice and running water. The park features the world's most extensive area of geothermal activity. Thousands of hot springs dot thermal basins; geysers hurl thousands of gallons of boiling water into the air; hissing steam vents punctuate valley floors; and petrified tree stumps, remnants of a primeval forest buried by volcanic ash, stand starkly on eroded mountain sides. This thermal theatre had its beginning in an enormous volcanic eruption thought to have occurred about 600,000 years ago. Heat from a huge reservoir of molten rock, which produced the massive eruption, remains relatively close beneath the surface, sustaining the spectacular hot water and steam phenomena for which the park is famous.



Grand Teton National Park-Wyoming's smaller national park, Grand Teton, lies south of Yellowstone. Known worldwide for its breathtaking beauty, the Teton Range thrusts abruptly from the floor of the Jackson Hole valley nearly one and a half miles seemingly straight up into the skies. The Indians called them Teewinot-Many Pinnacles-while the French trappers referred to part of the range as Les Trois Tetons-The Three Breasts.



Devils Tower National Monument-

The nation's first national monument, Devils Tower, looms prominently over the Belle Fourche River in a place where the pine forests of the Black Hills merge with the grasslands of the rolling plains. This imposing formation is a stump-shaped cluster of rock columns 1,000 feet across the bottom and 275 feet across the top. It rises 1,280 feet above the valley to a height of 5,117 feet above sea level. For centuries, Devils Tower played an important role in the legend and folklore of Indian people. It became a landmark to stalwart explorers and travelers pushing their way west from the Black Hill region. It was proclaimed a national monument on September 24, 1906, by President Theodore Roosevelt. The most recent fame for the tower came as the site where the spaceship landed in the popular movie, "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."



Fossil Butte National Monument-Is a ruggedly impressive topographic feature which rises sharply some 1,000 feet above Twin Creek Valley to an elevation of more than 7,500 feet above sea level. At the base of the butte are the brightly colored fossil beds of the Wasatch Formation. Near the top of the butte are the much steeper buff-to-white beds of the Green River Formation. The richest fossil fish deposits are found in limestone layers

about three feet thick and lie from 30 to 300 feet below the varying surfaces of the butte. The fossils represent several varieties of perch, as well as other freshwater genera, and several kinds of herring whose descendants now live in the sea. Fossil Butte contains 8,180 acres and was established as a national monument by public law on October 23, 1972.

NATIONAL FORESTS

Bighorn National Forest-established in 1897, contains 1.1 million acres within an area roughly 80 miles long and 30 miles wide. The 195,000-acre Cloud Peak Wilderness pays tribute to the Highest peak in the Bighorn Mountains. This rugged wilderness resulted from glacial action that formed U-shaped valleys, leaving vertical walls up to 1,500 feet in height.

Black Hills National Forest-contains 175,000 acres in Wyoming and another 1 million acres in neighboring South Dakota. The Lakota Sioux called these hills "Paha Sapa," or "hills that are black," because the ponderosa pine slopes are dark when seen from the plains. The pine, spruce, aspen and oak forests provide habitat for various wildlife including elk, white-tailed deer and turkey.

Bridger-Teton National Forest-is the second largest national forest outside Alaska, encompassing more than 3.4 million acres. High elevations, varied topography, interesting geological formations an incredible array of wildlife and the famous Jackson Hole elk herd combine to make this an exciting place to visit. The Teton Wilderness lies immediately south of Yellowstone National Park and is home to grizzly bears and great hunting and fishing. The Bridger Wilderness, on the west slope of the Wind River Range north and east of Pinedale, is widely used by backpackers throughout the summer and fall. The Gros Ventre Wilderness is a mountainous area located east of Jackson and is a mecca for those seeking a less crowded experience.

Medicine Bow National Forest-spreads through five southeastern counties and consists of more than 1 million acres, as well as the Thunder Basin National Grassland in northeast Wyoming. The origin of "Medicine Bow" is legendary and relates to the Indian tribes who inhabited southeastern Wyoming and made their hunting bows of mountain mahogany found there. Medicine Bow National Forest includes the Snowy Range, which owes its name to the snowfields that remain there throughout the summer, and is home to four wilderness areas: Platte River, Huston Park, Encampment River and Savage Run.

Shoshone National Forest-contains more than 2.4 million acres of outstanding lakes, streams, scenery, wildlife and many resorts and dude ranches and is a major recreational attraction. Five spectacular wildernesses are found here: Washakie Wilderness, Absaroka-Beartooth and North Absaroka Wilderness, Popo Agie Wilderness and Fitzpatrick Wilderness.

Targhee National Forest-based in Idaho, has two wildernesses within Wyoming's borders. The Jedediah Smith Wilderness is located on the west slope of the Teton Range and named for the famous mountain man, explorer and trapper of the early 1800s. Glacially carved subalpine lake basins, limestone cave systems, outstanding view of the Tetons and abundant wildlife highlight this area. The smaller Winegar Hole Wilderness lies adjacent to the southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park.

NATIVE AMERICANS IN WYOMING

There is evidence of more than 12,000 years of prehistoric occupation in Wyoming. Among these groups were Clovis, 12,000 years ago, Folsom, 10,000 years ago, and Eden Valley, 8,000 years ago. The latter were the big game hunters of the Early period. Following these, and remaining until about 500 A.D., were many groups with a mixed hunting and gathering economy. These were followed by the predecessors of the historic Indians.



On the crest of Medicine Mountain, 40 miles east of Lovell, Wyoming, is located the Medicine Wheel which has 28 spokes and a circumference of 245 feet. This was an ancient shrine built of stone by the hands of some forgotten tribe. A Crow chief has been reputed as saying, "It was built before the light came by people who had no iron." This prehistoric relic still remains one of Wyoming's unsolved puzzles.

Southwest of Lusk, covering an area of 400 square miles, are the remains of prehistoric stone quarries known as the "Spanish Diggings." Here is mute evidence of strenuous labor performed by many prehistoric groups at different times. Quartzite, jasper and agate were mined. Artifacts of this Wyoming material have been found as far away as the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

The historic Indians in Wyoming were nomadic tribes known as the Plains Indians. They were the Arapaho, Arikara, Bannock, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Crow, Gros Ventre, Kiowa, Nez Perce, Sheep Eater, Sioux, Shoshone and Ute tribes. Of all of these tribes, the Cheyenne and Sioux were the last of the Indians to be controlled and placed on reservations.



Among the Plains Indians, art is found in the actual form of the object as well as in its decorative value. The Indian artist is concerned with the technology or function of an object more than with the purely artistic merits of what he produces.

Plainsmen were the hunters, warriors and religious leaders of their tribes, therefore, their crafts were related to these occupations. Both men and women were artists and craftsmen traditionally, each producing articles for everyday use as well as for ceremonial purposes. Usually, quilling and beading were done by women and carving was done by the men.

It is as difficult to separate art from the Indian's daily life as it is to separate his religion from his daily life. All are tightly interwoven. There is one Indian reservation in Wyoming, the Wind River Reservation, with headquarters at Fort Washakie. The reservation is the home of some 2,357 Shoshone and 3,501 Arapaho Indians. The total acreage of the reservation is 1,888,334, exclusive of lands owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and other patented lands within the exterior boundaries.

THE OLD WEST CONTINUES

One of the earliest explorers of Wyoming was John Colter in 1807. While exploring the Rocky Mountains, he discovered a region of steaming geysers and towering water falls so unusual that his written reports nicknamed the area "Colter's Hell." The same area, in 1872, was set aside forever as a place to be enjoyed by everyone. It became known as Yellowstone, the world's first National Park.

Wyoming owes its early settlement in part to the gentlemen of Europe. Their fondness of beaver top hats sent early-day trappers to the Rocky Mountains in search of the prized pelts. Famous mountain men such as Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, Davey Jackson and Jedediah Smith were among the trappers, explorers and traders to first roam the Wyoming territory.



Gold in California and the lure of rich land in Oregon brought increasing numbers of pioneer wagon trains rolling over the Oregon Trails through Wyoming. Pony soldiers came to protect the wagon trains from hostile Indians, and the soldiers established forts along the trails.

The most important of the western military posts was Ft. Laramie in southeastern Wyoming. Ft. Laramie became a haven for gold seekers and weary emigrants. It was also an important station for the Pony Express and the Overland stagecoaches, and it served as a vital military post in the wars with the Plains Indians. Ft. Laramie witnessed the growth of the open range cattle industry, the coming of homesteaders and the building of towns which marked the final closing of the wild, western frontier in 1890.

Wyoming was the scene of the end of the great Indian battles. Ft. Phil Kearny in northern Wyoming had the bloodiest history of any fort in the West. Thousands of well organized Indians from the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Sioux tribes fought battle after battle with the U.S. Cavalry. A famous battle took place in 1866 when 81 soldiers set out from Ft. Kearny and were drawn into a classic military ambush by Indians led by Crazy Horse and Red Cloud. None of the "blue coats" survived.

Great herds of buffalo once grazed on the rolling hills of Wyoming, giving rise to one of the state's best known citizens, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Today in the town he founded, Cody, near Yellowstone National Park, is an enormous museum dedicated to Buffalo Bill and the West he loved and helped settle. Near the turn of the century, Buffalo Bill took his Wild West Show to Great Britain and the European continent to give audiences a brief glimpse of the cowboys, Indians and other characters who lived in America's west during Wyoming's early days.

HISTORIC SITES

Oregon Trail Ruts-Located near Guernsey, the "signature ruts" provide a vivid physical reminder of the old Oregon Trail. Here, thousands of wagon wheels and oxen hooves passed during the emigration period of the mid-1800s, gradually grinding the deep ruts into a layer of soft sandstone.



Independence Rock-Fifty miles southwest of Casper, Independence Rock was a well-known landmark on the Oregon Trail. Father Peter DeSmet called it "the great registry of the desert," since thousands of westbound emigrants scratched their names on its surfaces. The rock is now home to Wyoming's Centennial Acre.

Ft. Bridger-In the summer of 1842, Mountain Man Jim Bridger announced he was building a trading post, "...in the road of the emigrants on Black's Fork of Green River." From its beginnings as a log and mud trading post, Bridger's "fort" matured into a modern frontier military post. It later evolved into the town of Fort Bridger, the only town in Wyoming with direct roots to the earliest days of the Oregon Trail.



Ft. Caspar-This military post evolved from previous sites known as Mormon Ferry Post and, after Louis Guinard spanned the North Platte River with a 1,000 foot log bridge in 1859, Platte Bridge Station. This site was one of the last opportunities the pioneers had to cross the river they had followed from central Nebraska on the Oregon Trail. The post was named in honor of 1st Lt. Caspar Collins who was killed while protecting a supply train from Indian attack.

Ft. Laramie-The most significant outpost on the Oregon Trail system was established as a trading post in 1834 by fur traders William Sublette and Robert Campbell. The U.S. military purchased the Fort in 1849 as a base to protect and supply the growing emigration on the trails. It later became a major link in the Pony Express, Overland Stage Line and the transcontinental telegraph systems and served as a base of operations for the High Plains Indian Wars.



Ft. Phil Kearny-This Fort and the nearby sites of the Wagon Box and Fetterman Fight are located in an area which saw some of the most dramatic incidents in the history of the Indian Wars.

Ft. Fred Steele-Established to protect crews working on the transcontinental railroad, the fort later played an important role in protection of local settlers and the railroad tie industry. It also served as railroad town and a stopping point on the old Lincoln Highway.



Wyoming Territorial Prison-The prison was built in 1872 to house federal convicts in newly formed Wyoming Territory. Located in Laramie, the building now serves as a museum presenting details of Wyoming's western past.

South Pass City-The discovery of gold in 1867 led to the establishment of South Pass City. That same year, overland traffic on the Oregon Trail went into sharp decline in anticipation of the completion of the transcontinental railroad. Before the boom turned to bust, South Pass City was Wyoming's largest settlement. Residents led the successful fight to grant women the right to vote and hold political office, making Wyoming the first official government in the world to grant women's suffrage.



ORGANIZATION

Carved from sections of Dakota, Utah, and Idaho territories, Wyoming Territory came into existence by act of Congress on July 25, 1868. The territorial government was formally inaugurated May 19, 1869. The first territorial governor, John A. Campbell, appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant, took his oath of office on April 15, 1869.

At the time of its organization, Wyoming had already been divided into four counties: Laramie, established January 9, 1867; Carter (later Sweetwater), established December 27, 1867; Carbon and Albany, December 16, 1868. These counties extended from the northern to the southern boundaries of the territory. Upon the organization of Wyoming Territory, a portion of Utah and Idaho, extending from Montana (including Yellowstone Park) to the Wyoming-Utah boundary, was annexed and named Uinta County. As the territory and later the state became settled, the following counties were carved from the original five until there are now twenty-three counties in Wyoming.

Created		Organized	From the Counties of:
1875	Crook	1885	Laramie and Albany
	Johnson	1881	Carbon and Sweetwater
1884	Fremont	1884	Sweetwater
1888	Converse	1888	Albany and Laramie
	Natrona	1890	Carbon
	Sheridan	1888	Johnson
1890	Big Horn	1897	Sheridan, Johnson, Fremont
	Weston	1890	Crook

July 10, 1890, the territory consisting of the thirteen counties was admitted into the Union as a State.

1909	Park	1911	Big Horn
1911	Niobrara	1913	Converse
	Campbell	1913	Weston and Crook
	Goshen	1913	Laramie
	Platte	1913	Laramie
	Hot Springs	1913	Fremont, Big Horn, Park
	Washakie	1913	Big Horn
	Lincoln	1913	Uinta
1921	Teton	1922	Lincoln
	Sublette	1923	Fremont and Lincoln

Population of Wyoming

Year	Total	Urban	Rural
2000	493,785	Data not available	Data not available
1990	453,588	Data not available	Data not available
1980	469,557	Data not available	Data not available
1970	332,416	201,111	131,305
1960	330,066	187,551	142,515
1950	290,529	144,618	145,911
1940	250,742	93,577	157,165
1930	225,565	70,097	155,468
1920	194,402	57,095	137,307
1910	145,965	43,221	102,744
1900	92,531	26,657	65,874
1890	62,555	21,484	41,071
1880	20,789	6,152	14,637
1870	9,118	Data not available	9,118

Population of Wyoming by County

County	2000*	1990	1980	1970
Albany	29,060	30,797	29,062	26,431
Big Horn	11,214	10,525	11,896	10,202
Campbell	32,727	29,370	24,367	12,957
Carbon	15,437	16,659	21,896	13,354
Converse	12,396	11,128	14,069	5,938
Crook	5,778	5,294	5,308	4,535
Fremont	36,191	33,662	38,992	28,352
Goshen	12,651	12,373	12,040	10,885
Hot Springs	4,475	4,809	5,710	4,952
Johnson	6,858	6,145	6,700	5,587
Laramie	78,877	73,142	68,649	56,360
Lincoln	13,998	12,625	12,177	8,640
Natrona	63,157	61,226	71,856	51,264
Niobrara	2,684	2,499	2,924	2,924
Park	25,500	23,178	21,639	17,752
Platte	8,612	8,145	11,975	6,486
Sheridan	25,090	23,562	25,048	17,852
Sublette	5,811	4,843	4,548	3,755
Sweetwater	39,322	38,823	41,723	18,391
Teton	14,532	11,172	9,355	4,823
Uinta	20,288	18,705	13,021	7,100
Washakie	8,541	8,388	9,496	7,569
Weston	6,403	6,518	7,106	6,307

"Estimates of Population for Counties: 1999" as provided by the *Population Estimates Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census*. Source for the above information: *U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census*

CHRONOLOGY-Some Events in Wyoming History

- **1742-43**-Francois Louis Verendrye entered area of Wyoming.
- **1807**-John Colter first White American known to enter present Wyoming.
- **1811** -Wilson Price Hunt party, the first organized expedition through Wyoming, crossed the state on the way to Astoria, in present day Oregon.
- **1812**- Robert Stuart and returning Astorians crossed the Continental Divide in the vicinity of South Pass and built the first known cabin in Wyoming, on North Platte River near Bessemer Bend.
- **1824**-William H. Ashley's men rediscovered South Pass.
- **1825**-Beginning of fur trade rendezvous period.
- **1827**-Ashley's party took first wheeled vehicle, a four-pounder cannon, through South Pass.
- **1832**-Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville took first wagons through South Pass, built Ft. Bonneville near present Daniel.
- **1834**- Ft. Laramie, first permanent trading post in Wyoming, established by William Sublette and Robert Campbell. Military post 1849-1890.
- **1835**- Rev. Samuel Parker held first Protestant service in Wyoming near present Bondurant.
- **1836**- Narcissa Whitmarrand Eliza Spalding, brides of missionaries, first White women to pass over the Oregon Trail to the Far West.
- **1840**-First Catholic Mass celebrated in Wyoming, Father Pierre DeSmet officiating, near present Daniel.
- **1842**- Capt. John C. Fremont's first expedition to Wyoming; named Fremont Peak.
- **1843**- Ft. Bridger, second permanent settlement, established by Jim Bridger and Louis Vasquez. Military post 1858-1890.
- **1847**-Mormon migration to Utah. Mormon ferry established on North Platte River.
- **1849**-U.S. Government purchased Ft. Laramie.
- **1852**-William Vaux, post chaplain, opened first school in Wyoming at Ft. Laramie, assisted by his daughter, Victoria. Peak year for emigration on Oregon Trail.
- **1853**-Ft. Supply, first agricultural settlement, established by Mormons near Ft. Bridger. Deserted and burned in 1857.
- **1854**-Grattan Fight near Ft. Laramie.
- **1857**-Col. Albert S. Johnston Army reached site of Ft. Bridger and established temporary Camp Scott.
- **1860**-Pony Express started. Second school in Wyoming established at Ft. Bridger by Judge William A. Carter, with Miss Fannie Foot as teacher.
- **1861** -Transcontinental telegraph completed and Pony Express discontinued.
- **1862**-Ft. Halleck (1862-1866) established on Overland Trail. Overland stage line changed route from Oregon Trail to Overland (Cherokee) Trail.
- **1863**-Bozeman Trail established. First newspaper in Wyoming, The Daily Telegraph, established at Ft. Bridger.
- **1865**-Ft. Reno (1865-1868) established. Battle of Platte Bridge, Lt. Caspar Collins killed. Platte Bridge station renamed Ft. Caspar. Powder River Indian Expedition under Gen. Patrick E. Connor. The "Bloody Year on the Plains."
- **1866**-Ft. Phil Kearny (1866-1868) established on Bozeman Trail. Fetterman Fight and John "Portugee" Phillips' ride to carry news to Ft. Laramie. Nelson Story drove first herd of cattle through Wyoming, going north to Montana. Ft. Sanders (1866-1882) established on Overland Trail.
- **1867**-Ft. D. A. Russell and Camp Carlin established. Cheyenne founded. Union Pacific Railroad entered Wyoming. Laramie County created by Dakota Legislature. Wagon Box Fight. Ft. Fetterman (1867-1882) established.
- **1868**-Wyoming Territory created July 25. Wind River Reservation for Shoshone Indians created by treaty. Ft. Fred Steele (1868-1886) established.
- **1869**-Wyoming Territory organized. John A. Campbell, first territorial governor, on December 10, signed the "Female Suffrage" bill giving Wyoming women the right to vote. Camp Augur (later Camp Brown and then Ft. Washakie) established.
- **1870**-Esther Hobart Morris of South Pass City first woman ever to be appointed Justice of the Peace (Feb. 17). Women first empaneled for jury service (March), Laramie. First equal suffrage vote cast by Mrs. Louisa Swain of Laramie (Sept. 6). Ft. Stambaugh founded (1870-1878).
- **1872**-Yellowstone Park, first national park, created.
- **1876**-Cheyenne-Black Hills stage line launched. Ft. McKinney (1877-1894) established. Second Powder River Expedition. Battle of Little Big Horn in Montana.
- **1877**-Agreement made with Shoshone Indians to allow Arapahoes to move onto Wind River Reservation.
- **1880**-Cheyenne Club built by wealthy cattlemen.
- **1881**-Jim Bridger, famous scout and guide, died in Missouri, July 17. Buried at Westport, Missouri.
- **1883**-Electric lights introduced in Cheyenne.
- **1885**-Chinese Massacre at Rock Springs.

- **1886**-Northwestern Railroad reached eastern boundary of Wyoming. Cheyenne and Northern Railroad reached Douglas. First county library law in U.S. enacted by Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly. First county library established in Cheyenne. First county fair in state, Johnson County.
- **1887**-University of Wyoming opened.
- **1888**-Capitol building completed.
- **1889**-Wyoming Constitutional Convention.
- **1890**-Wyoming Territory admitted into Union as 44th state, July 10.
- **1892**-Johnson County Invasion.
- **1894**-Mrs. Cort F. Meyer (Estelle Reel) elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, one of the first women in the U.S. elected to a state office.
- **1898**-Jim Baker, scout and mountain man, died May 15.
- **1900**-Chief Washakie buried with full military honors in post cemetery at Ft. Washakie.
- **1903**-Tom Horn hanged in Cheyenne, November 20; buried in Boulder, Colorado.
- **1906**-Devils Tower National Monument, first in U.S., created September 24.
- **1910**-Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming lawyer, named to U.S. Supreme Court. Mrs. Mary G. Bellamy of Laramie first woman elected to Wyoming legislature. First amendment to Wyoming Constitution ratified.
- **1918**-Uranium discovered in Wyoming, near Lusk.
- **1920**-Transcontinental air mail planes crossed Wyoming.
- **1922**-Salt Creek Oil Field opened.
- **1925**-Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross (1876-1977), first woman governor in U.S.; first woman director of the U.S. Mint (1933-1954). Teapot Dome scandal.
- **1930**-Ft. D.A. Russell renamed Ft. Francis E. Warren in honor of Senator Warren of Wyoming.
- **1935**-State sales tax adopted.
- **1939**-Trona discovered in Sweetwater County.
- **1942**-Heart Mountain Relocation Center established in Park County.
- **1945**-Junior College enabling legislation passed.
- **1947**-Ft. F.E. Warren became F.E. Warren Air Force Base.
- **1949**-Severe blizzard paralyzed entire state.
- **1950**-First woman jury since 1870.
- **1954**-Wyoming's first TV station opened, Cheyenne.
- **1958**-Warren A.F.B. transferred to Strategic Air Command; first Atlas I.C.B.M. base in the world (Feb. 1).
- **1965**-75th Anniversary of Statehood observed statewide.
- **1972**-Yellowstone National Park Centennial.
- **1974**-Mineral severance tax legislation approved.
- **1978**-Largest radio telescope in the world built on Jelm Mountain. Operated by University of Wyoming.
- **1979**-July 16, Cheyenne hit by tornado.
- **1979-1980**- Cheyenne received record snowfall amount 121 1/2".
- **1981**-Johnson County Centennial, organized 1881.
- **1982**-University of Wyoming Arena-Auditorium completed.
- **1984**-Fremont County Centennial, organized 1884.
- **1985**-Freak rainstorm hits Cheyenne, 12 persons killed.
- **1987**-Cutthroat Trout adopted as Wyoming State Fish; Knightia adopted as Wyoming State Fossil.
- **1988**-Drinking age raised to 21 years. More than one million acres burned during Yellowstone Park Fires.
- **1989**-Richard (Dick) Cheney appointed as U.S. Secretary of Defense. Reorganization of State Government Act passed by Wyoming legislature.
- **1990**-Wyoming Celebrates Centennial. Legislature designates Martin Luther King, Jr./Wyoming Equality Day as a legal holiday (3rd Monday in January)
- **1992**-Voters approve term limitation initiative.
- **1995**-Wolves reintroduced in Yellowstone.
- **1998**-Former Wyoming Governor Mike Sullivan appointed Ambassador to Ireland.
- **2001**-Richard (Dick) Cheney inaugurated as Vice President of the U.S.

FROM THE KITCHEN OF THE WYOMING GOVERNOR'S MANSION

DAVE FREUDENTHAL, GOVERNOR
NANCY FREUDENTHAL, FIRST LADY

WYOMING'S BEST "SNICKERDOODLE" COOKIES

1 Cup of Shortening
1 ½ Cups Sugar
2 Eggs
2 ½ Cups Flour
1 Tsp Baking Soda
½ Tsp Salt

Cream together shortening, sugar and eggs. Stir together the remaining ingredients and add to the creamed mixture in small parts. Roll into balls and coat in mixture of 3T sugar and 1T cinnamon.

Bake on ungreased baking sheet for 10 minutes at 350 degrees. Monitor closely after 10 minutes and remove from oven when the cookie center falls. Cool on rack.



GOVERNOR

Dave Freudenthal (D)

Governor.Term expires on January, 2007



CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Mike Enzi (R)

U.S. Senator

Craig Thomas (R)

U.S. Senator

Barbara Cubin (R)

U.S. Representative

